a first decimal digit of the personal identification number receives a value first decimal number d1 modulo 9; and

N-1 further groups of a second predefinable number n2 of digits of the binary number are converted each time into N-1 decimal numbers second decimal number d2 through Nth decimal number dN, the second predefinable number n2 being selected so as to yield a second natural number z2 such that a quotient $2^{n2}/(z2*10)$ is close to 1, to satisfy a condition of $0<=2^{n2}$ modulo 10<3, and decimal digits 2 through N of the personal identification number receive values di modulo 10, i=2 through N.

20. (Amended) The method of claim 18, wherein the first predefinable natural number n1 and the second predefinable number n2<=16 are predefined.

23. (Amended) The method of claim 18, wherein the binary number has a length L=3*n3, third natural number n3 groups of three digits of the binary number are converted into third natural number n3 decimal digits to generate third natural number n3 digits of the personal identification number.

26. (Amended) The method of claim 25, wherein a set of numbers 0 through 8191 is allocated to natural number n5 subsets Ml, . . . , Mn5, and a preset value di is added to the resultant decimal number if it is an element of a set Mi, where 999<first decimal number d1<second decimal number d2< . . . <third decimal number dn5<1809.

28. (Amended) The method of claim 27, wherein a set of numbers 0 through 65535 is allocated to natural number n5 subsets Ml, . . . , Mn5, and a preset value di is added to the resultant decimal number if it is an element of a set Mi, where 9999<first decimal number d1<second decimal number d2< . . . <third decimal number dn5<34465.

29. (Amended) A method for generating a personal identification number (PIN) having a number of N decimal digits, to be used for money cards and other security-requiring devices, comprising:

generating the personal identification number from a binary number having L digits so that the personal identification number is randomly distributed over an available number

domain, wherein:

a first digit of the personal identification number is generated by:

generating a pseudo-random number composed of up to 36 hexadecimal digits from a binary number of a length L;

converting each hexadecimal digit of the pseudo-random number using one different one out of 36 possible different mathematical mappings of the 36 hexadecimal digits into digits 1 through 9, into another digit of the digits 1 through 9, forming a generated number;

linking up to 36 decimal digits of a generated number in a mathematical operating to form a decimal digit that is unequal to zero and that represents a first digit of the personal identification number, to average out a probability of a particular personal identification digit occurring; and

a second digit and each following digit of the personal identification number is generated by:

generating another pseudo-random number composed of up to 210 hexadecimal digits from the binary number of length L;

converting each hexadecimal digit of the another pseudo-random number into one decimal digit using each time one different one out of a 210 possible mathematical mappings of hexadecimal digits into decimal digits; and

linking up to 210 decimal digits of a generated number in a mathematical operation to form a decimal digit representing a particular digit of the personal identification number, to average out the probability of the particular personal identification digit occurring.

Please add without prejudice new claims 36 and 37, as follows:

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36. (New) A method for generating a personal identification number (PIN) having a number of N decimal digits, to be used for money cards and other security-requiring devices, comprising:

generating the personal identification number from a binary number having L digits so